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EVENTS IN YEAR THAT IS GONE

More Than Half the World at War—German Forces Checked In Dash to Paris—Armies of Involved Nations, With Rigors of Winter Confronting Them, Locked In Awful Combat.

By JOHN J. BREEN.

THE year 1914 will go down in history tremendous in epoch making events.

The calendar was more than half spent when the world was staggered by a war, the extent and ferocity of which seemed impossible of realization. True, early in the year there were those who declared that Europe was a volcano—a torch awaiting the spark—but none dreamed that the nations which made the greatest claims to the heights of civilization would plunge into the Titanic struggle now on and which, it is agreed, has set the world back centuries.

When the year was ushered in the peace of Europe was not threatened—that of this country was. The ever present menace of war with Mexico loomed big at the beginning of the year. But, although this country was sorely pressed at times and we had to send some of our troops there and blood was shed, actual war, or intervention in Mexico was avoided.

On April 19 Victoriano Huerta, then provisional president of Mexico, forced a crisis by refusing to salute the flag of the United States. This was a culmination of insults to this government, and on April 21 a force of marines was landed at Vera Cruz and the United States took possession of that city. Seventeen Americans lost their lives and 128 Mexicans were killed. The troops were withdrawn in November.

CAUSE OF WAR.

Archduke of Austria assassinated. Russia orders general mobilization of troops.

The direct happening that led to the terrific European war was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria. Although the crime occurred on June 28, it was not until the latter part of July that Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia. Immediately every nation in Europe was astir. Diplomats hurried from capital to capital and what had long been dreaded—a general European conflagration—plunged us at hand. Instantly was given to the situation by the declaration, on the last day in July, that Russia had ordered a general mobilization. The following day—the last of August—the "bulletin" declared war on Russia. On Sept. 1 the French cabinet met and ordered a general mobilization.

It was now clear that nothing but a miracle could prevent a war which would take in more than half the world. The day following its declaration of hostilities Germany sent its forces into Luxembourg and addressed an ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for its troops into France. It was no secret that the objective point of the German army was Paris. A quick dash to the French capital was planned by the great army of the Kaiser that already was entering Belgium.

ZEPPELIN'S RAID ANTWERP.

German army checked in dash to Paris. Rheims cathedral bombarded.

On Aug. 24 occurred one of the many terrifying things of this terrifying war. The inhabitants of Antwerp were asleep when there was a strange whirring in the skies, followed by several bomb explosions. A Zeppelin was over the sleeping city, dropping its deadly hail. Several were killed. On Aug. 27 Louvain was burned. There are different versions of the cause that led up to the destruction of the city by the Germans, but the fact remains that the city was reduced to ashes and the people made homeless and terror stricken. On the day that Louvain was burned the Japanese, as England's ally, blockaded Tsingtau. The following day the British fleet sank five German warships off Heligoland and news was received of a defeat suffered by the Russians after a three day battle near Tannenberg, East Prussia.

In the early days of September, when it seemed certain that nothing could stop it, the crushing German army received a sudden check. A battle broke out south of the Marne and east of Paris in which the German right wing was pushed back, followed by a general retreat. On Sept. 12 the German army halted.

Another incident of the war which came in for a share of the world's criticism was the destruction of the world famous cathedral at Rheims.

THE DARING EMDEN.

Succession of German naval victories. Emden really destroyed.

Late in October the German cruiser Emden, which had been terrorizing the ships of the allies, was again heard from. She fastened on the Japanese ship of Penang on Oct. 24 and torpedoed a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer. The Emden was finally disabled with an additional wound and flew a Japanese flag. Her capture enabled her to make a clean getaway. This exploit of the German navy was regarded as her most noteworthy one. On Oct. 25 Turkey began war on Russia by naval attacks on the Russian vessels and Theodosia in the Crimea.

The early days of November were marked by a succession of German naval victories. A squadron of five German ships defeated a British squadron of four on the coast of Spain.

On Nov. 1. Two days later a German



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1—Showing destruction entrance to Rheims cathedral. 2—King Albert of Belgium. 3—German prisoners of war. 4—King Peter of Serbia. 5—Wrecked interior of Rheims cathedral. 6—President Arago of Portugal. 7—President Poincaré of France. 8—Sultan of Turkey. 9—The Kaiser. 10—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. 11—King George of England. 12—King Nicholas of Montenegro. 13—Czar of Russia. 14—Ruins of Termonde, Belgium. 15—Hospital in Antwerp damaged by Zeppelin raid. 16—Private residences in Antwerp wrecked by German shells. 17—Emperor of Japan. 18—Captain van Melle and his ship, the Emden. 19—Mrs. William G. McKee (nee Eleanor Wilson). 20—Mrs. William G. McKee. 21—Mrs. William G. McKee. 22—Mrs. William G. McKee. 23—Pope Pius X. 24—Pope Benedict XV. 25—Unloading baskets containing bodies of victims of Empire of Ireland disaster from steamer Lady Gray. 26—Mrs. Mary leaving battleship Michigan for landing at Vera Cruz. 27—Former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson. 28—George T. Stallings, manager Boston Braves. 29—Collier Stordahl, which sank Empress of Ireland. 30—Steamer Menes sunk in collision with Nantuxet. 31—American sailors behind barricade of coffee bags in Vera Cruz.

squadron made a raid to the British coast near Yarmouth. There was great joy in the camp of the allies and corresponding gloom in Germany when it became known that on Nov. 10 the Emden was destroyed at North Keeling Island, in the bay of Bengal, by the Australian cruiser Sydney. The following day a German submarine sank the British cruiser Nestor off Deal. On Nov. 19 the English boats of commons voted a new army of 1,000,000 men. At this time there were more than 1,000,000 men already under arms, exclusive of territorials.

USES FOR SMOKING

SMOKING is one of the prettiest decorations for small girls and children and it is really very easily done. It is a sort of stirring with the shirring, and it is easy to say, the most suggested out—that is to say, the most

the smoking device is then worked, and then the shirring threads are drawn out. A little girl's frock of blue, pink, or any other color, with blue, pink, or any other color, can be further trimmed with a ribbon sash to match the smoking. The fullness at the waist can be disposed of in smoking if there is time to make the frock a little more elaborate. Hands of smoking can be made with threads of three or four colors, and these bands can be applied at the bottom of the child's skirt and at the ends of the elbow cuffs. Transfer designs for smoking, which can be applied to children's clothes, are sold by the big pattern companies.

According to plaid skirts are in vogue for young girls, and nothing is prettier than a "thin silk, accordion plaited and smoothed" skirt. The smoking can form a one sided yoke or can follow the skirt. The skirt can be given the present fashions, one thing about smoking that makes it

popular is that it is easy to do; another is that it is durable.

Bumpers for small boys are effectively trimmed with smoking. One model is a very attractive one made of white plaques of substantial quality. The fullness in the front is arranged in a narrow smoked yoke which does not reach quite from shoulder to shoulder. The smoking is done in bright blue or pink, and the round turn-down collar and turn-back cuffs are feathered in the same color. Smocking on silk, albatross or this sort, lingerie negligees is lovely. A girl's red robe of creamy white is smocked about the hips and shoulders and hemmed with Egyptian red. Wide, flat lace forms the only other decoration in a simple but beautiful negligee.

TO Remove Out Flowers CUT flowers that have been kept in a heated room can be revived in a glass of water. Boiling water, though, the water is cold the flowers will revive. Turn out the ends of the stems fresh and place in fresh cold water.

Mr. M. M.

CAKE MAKING RULES

WELL known cooking instructor

With her pupils in baking cake divide the time required into quarters. First quarter, mixture should begin to rise. Second quarter, continue rising and begin to brown. Third quarter, finish baking and brush from pan. If cake is put in too slow oven and rises back over or open oven door. It is sometimes necessary to cover cake with brown paper. There is, however, danger of cake adhering to the paper. Cake should be often looked at during baking. Provided oven door is opened and closed carefully there is no danger of cake falling. Cake should not be moved in oven until fully risen. After this time it is for oven than hot cakes.

desirable to move it so that it will brown evenly. Cake when done shrinks from the pan and does not retain indentation when pressed with the finger. Place cake on nearly in center of oven as possible. If too near fire one side will burn before the other side is cooked. If cake is put in too slow oven and rises back over or open oven door. It is sometimes necessary to cover cake with brown paper. There is, however, danger of cake adhering to the paper. Cake should be often looked at during baking. Provided oven door is opened and closed carefully there is no danger of cake falling. Cake should not be moved in oven until fully risen. After this time it is for oven than hot cakes.

